```
     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:54:32 ON 23 OCT 2002)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:55:04
     ON 23 OCT 2002

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT
     09:55:35 ON 23 OCT 2002
L1          552 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) (6P) (INTRACELLULAR)
L2          109 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) (6P) (CYTOMET?)
L3           15 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) (6P) (CHAOTROPIC)
L4           23 S L1 AND L2
L5            2 S L4 AND L3
L6            1 DUP REM L5 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L7           28 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) AND CHAOTROPIC
L8            3 S L7 AND L4
L9            2 DUP REM L8 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L10         233 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) AND GUANIDINE
L11           2 S L10 AND L4
L12          21 DUP REM L7 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13        1097 S "CHAOTROPIC AGENTS ARE"
L14           2 S L13 (5A) DEFIN?
L15           2 DUP REM L14 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L16         566 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) (10P) (INTRACELLULAR)
L17         162 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) AND (CYTOMET?)
L18        2676 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) AND (CHAOTROP? OR DENATURA? OR SALT?
L19          28 S L16 AND L17
L20          19 S L19 AND L18
L21          17 DUP REM L20 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:42:31 ON
     23 OCT 2002
L22         628 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) AND (INTRACELLULAR)
L23         100 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) AND (CYTOMET?)
L24        1781 S (TYRAMIDE? OR TYRAMINE?) AND (CHAOTROP? OR DENATURA? OR SALT?
L25           2 S L22 AND L23 AND L24
L26           2 DUP REM L25 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>
```

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:251724 USPATFULL
TITLE: Soluble zalpha11 cytokine receptors
INVENTOR(S): Sprecher, Cindy A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Novak, Julia E., Bainbridge Island, WA, UNITED STATES
West, James W., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES
Holly, Richard D., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Nelson, Andrew J., Shoreline, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002137677	A1	20020926	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-825561	A1	20010403	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-194731P	20000405	(60)
	US 2000-222121P	20000728	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Jennifer K. Johnson, J.D., ZymoGenetics, Inc., 1201 Eastlake Avenue East, Seattle, WA, 98102
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 47
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8392
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel polypeptide combinations, polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides, and related compositions and methods are disclosed for soluble zalpha11 receptors that may be used as novel cytokine antagonists, and within methods for detecting ligands that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of hematopoietic, lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo. Ligand-binding receptor polypeptides can also be used to block zlapha11 Ligand activity in vitro and in vivo, and may be used in conjunction with zalpha11 Ligand and other cytokines to selectively stimulate the immune system. The present invention also includes methods for producing the protein, uses therefor and antibodies thereto.

SUMM . . . and the like. Such assays are described in the examples herein, and are know in the art. Briefly, using flow **cytometry**, mature or immature subsets of T-cells or B-cells are isolated based on the presence or absence of various cell surface. . .

SUMM . . . tagged or biotin-labeled soluble zalpha11 receptor or soluble zalpha11 heterodimeric receptor polypeptides has bound. The HRP catalyzes deposition of a **tyramide** reagent, for example, **tyramide**-FITC. A commercially-available kit can be used for this detection (for example, Renaissance TSA-Direct.TM. Kit; NEN Life Science Products, Boston, Mass.).. . .

SUMM . . . include the use of hybrid receptor polypeptides. These hybrid polypeptides fall into two general classes. Within the first class, the **intracellular** domain of zalpha 11, comprising approximately residues 256 (Lys) to 528 (Ser) of SEQ ID NO:2, is joined to the. . .

SUMM . . . the extracellular domains of the soluble zalpha11 homodimer or heterodimer be prepared in a form substantially free of transmembrane and **intracellular** polypeptide segments. Moreover, ligand-binding polypeptide fragments within the soluble zalpha11 receptor or soluble zalpha11 heterodimeric polypeptide (e.g., soluble zalpha11/IL-2R.gamma.), or. . .

SUMM . . . times to allow ligand to bind to the receptor polypeptide. The ligand is then eluted using changes in salt concentration, **chaotropic** agents (guanidine HCl), or pH to disrupt ligand-receptor binding.

DETD . . . hours at 55-60.degree. C. Slides were subsequently washed in

2.times.SSC and 0.1.times.SSC at 50.degree. C. The signals were amplified using **tyramide** signal amplification (TSA) (TSA, in situ indirect kit; NEN) and visualized with Vector Red substrate kit (Vector Lab) as per. . .

DETD [0309] Positive binding was detected with fluorescein **tyramide** reagent diluted 1:50 in dilution buffer (NEN kit) and incubated for 4-6 minutes, and washed with TNT. Cells were preserved. . .

DETD . . . the detectable antibody. Positive binding of the soluble human zalpha11 receptor to the prepared fixed cells was detected with fluorescein **tyramide** reagent, preserved and visualized according to Example 16. The positive result indicated the mouse zalpha11 Ligand binds to human zalpha11. . .

=>

2 ANSWER 7 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:81213 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Large scale affinity chromatography of macromolecules
INVENTOR(S):	Arnold, Beth, Quakertown, PA, United States Keller, Paul M., Landsale, PA, United States Conley, Anthony J., Exton, PA, United States Shaw, Alan R., Doylestown, PA, United States Tung, Jwu-Sheng, Cranbury, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6372425	B1	20020416
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-140201		19980821 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-751283, filed on 18 Nov 1996, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-329749, filed on 26 Oct 1994, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ponnaluri, Padmashri
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cocuzzo, Anna L., Tribble, Jack L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1393

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process of purifying target molecules is described that involves the selection of ligands based on identifying, in real time, association and dissociation constants with a given target molecule; using this information to select at least one ligand that exhibit predetermined association and dissociation constants with a given target molecule; anchoring a quantity of ligand to an activated solid support; contacting a quantity of target molecules with the anchored ligand(s); removing low affinity target molecules from anchored ligand and eluting particularly pure target molecules.

SUMM . . . Types of spacers commonly used by those skilled in the art include but are not limited to cystamine, p-aminobenzoic acid, **tyramine** and p-hydroxy-mercuribenzoate.

SUMM . . . solid support. This is achieved by altering the pH, or the ionic strength of the buffer or both, or by **chaotropic** ions, e.g., cyanates. Increased separation may be obtained by gradient elution. In the case of immunosorption, the binding of a. . . Such elution conditions may irreversibly denature the desired antibody or exacerbate antigen leakage. Other methods of elution include use of **chaotropic** agents such as KSCN; organic solvents, e.g., ethylene glycol, DMSO, or acetonitrile; denaturing agents, e.g., 8 M urea or 6. . .

=>

chaotropic agents and optimization of their concns. is. . .

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 1097 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB . . . protein refolding. Cysteine or cysteine hydrochloride are applied in a molar excess of 1-15 per cysteine residue of the proinsulin; **chaotropic agents are** added to yield a concn. of 4-9 M at pH 9-11, 30-45 .degree.C; after incubation the soln. is dild. to 0.2-1.0 M. **Chaotropic agents are** guanidine, guanidine hydrochloride or urea. Following human proinsulin or proinsulin derivs. are included: R2-R1-(B2-B29)-Y-X-Gly-(A2-A20)-R3, where R2 = H, Lys, Arg,. . .

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 1097 USPATFULL

DRWD . . . and stringent hybridization of short oligonucleotide probes at room temperature [Van Ness and Chen (1991) Nucl. Acids Res. 19:5143-5151]. Suitable **chaotropic agents** include guanidinium chloride, guanidinium thiocyanate, sodium thiocyanate, lithium tetrachloroacetate, sodium perchlorate, rubidium tetrachloroacetate, potassium iodide, and cesium trifluoroacetate, among others.. . .

L13 ANSWER 22 OF 1097 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . complex is generally insensitive to significant variations in ionic strength, temperature, the presence of organic solvents, and the presence of **chaotropic agents** (protein denaturants). These phenylboronic acid reagents and boronic compound complexing reagents, their conjugates and bioconjugates as well as methods for. . .

SUMM . . . insensitive to significant variations in ionic strength, the presence of organic solvents, the presence of detergents, and the presence of **chaotropic agents** (protein denaturants), which are incompatible with prior art indirect labeling systems wherein the structure of a biological macromolecule must be. . .

DETD . . . methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, butanol, N,N-dimethylforrnamide and dimethylsulfoxide; the presence of detergents including SDS and Triton X100; and the presence of **chaotropic agents** (protein denaturants) including urea, guanidine hydrochloride, guanidine thiocyanate and formamide, which are incompatible with prior art indirect labeling systems wherein. . .